THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
"	3 months,	13 00
"	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
"	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.

Official dispatches from Gen. Breckenridge states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after a slight resistance, has been driven back from King's Point towards Rogersville.

There is now no enemy this side of Jonesboro.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.

Official dispatches at the War Department to-day state that Vaughan's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many.

No enemy in force this side of Bull's Gap.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.

The enemy last evening relinquished the sixteenth line which they took possession of on Saturday.—Last night there were some indications of a purpose on the part of the enemy to make an attack on our front but it amounted to nothing. The enemy have burned several fine dwellings on the outskirts of the lines on their left during the last few days.

A large supply of clothing and shoes are being issued to the army.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, with Hood's army, says the occupation of Rome was effected without fighting. The road to Marietta was bloodless when it was learned that Hood had moved northward. He crossed the river with two of his corps and formed a line of observation at Vining's Station.

Hood's line crossed the railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th.

The armies hold this relation to each other without firing a gun. On the fifth Sherman withdrew and returned to Atlanta. Our army then set to work effectually destroying the railroad from Big Shanty to Castle Maula.

All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton were destroyed.

We have the strongest fortification on Kennesaw Mountain.

Jackson holds Rome, and Wheeler held possession of Resica.

From Mississippi.

OSYKA, Oct. 9.

Scott's cavalry met the enemy advancing from Bayou Sara, on Wednesday, near Jackson, La., and after a severe fight—no casualties known, except one solitary caison blown up. Several men were killed. Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements our forces evacuated Clinton, saving everything, and falling back towards Liberty. On Thursday morning the Yankee cavalry entered Clinton. No particulars of what they did at Clinton or Woodville, except a capture of a few officers, including Col. Burkny, commauding post at Clinton, and some twenty or thirty soldiers at William's bridge. On Thursday a raiding party, 200 strong, struck off for the main body, visited Greensboro', Tangipaho and Osyky, on the railroad, and remained a few hours at each place, searching houses for Confederate soldiers and arms.

At Greensboro' the enemy were pillaging dwellings and every kind of property, leaving many families destitute. Capt. Addison, of Greensboro', was captured and compelled to drive his carriage with his negro women inside, as passengers, to Baton Rouge. At Osyka the raiders demolished the telegraphic apparatus, carrying off one operator;—the other, Mr. Allen, narrowly escaped. Mr. C. Hutton, the Adjutant of the Post, Moran, Commissary, and seventy soldiers, also, carried off. Yesterday morning another Yankee force of 2,000 cavalry occupied Greensboro', pillaging around indiscriminately. In the evening they were encamped at Faimon's, five miles below. They were reported accompanied by infantry. No tidings of news to-day.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.

Col. D B. Harris, the distinguished Chief Engineer of Beauregard's Staff, who constructed the batteries which defended Charleston, died to day, at Summerville, of yellow fever, contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored. All quiet except the usual shelling.

BURIAL OF GEN. RODES.

The last tribute of respect to the lamented Gen. Robt. E. Rodes, that of consigning his mortal remains to the grave, was performed at Lynchburg, by a civic and military concourse exceeding in numbers, any ever assembled in that city, except the funeral procession of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, more familiarly known as Stonewall. The *Republican* gives the following particulars:

About nine o'clock this morning agreably to the request of the Mayor, all houses were closed and business of every kind suspended. At 10 o'clock, the Masonic fraternity, (of which General Rodes was a member) officers of the Confederate States and City Government, the Ambulance Committee and a large number of military companies, formed on Main street, whence under command of Gen. Colston they marched to the home of his childhood for the purpose of receiving the corpse and escorting it to its place of interment in the Presbyterian graveyard. No funeral discourse was delivered, but at the grave, surrounded by numerous members of his family the services, under the ministration of the Rev. Dr. Ramsey, of the Presbyterian Church, were most solemn and impressive. The Reverend gentleman, in a few eloquent remarks, spoke of the great loss our country and his family have sustained in the death of Gen. Rodes—of his exalted worth as a man, a soldier and a Christian—closing with a fervent invocation to God to vouchsafe to our struggling nation a fit soldier to occupy the high post the deceased had so worthily filled.

A most pathetic hymn was then sung by those assembled around the grave, followed by prayer and a benediction by the officiating clergyman.—The Masonic Fraternity then surrounded the grave and, according to their beautiful ritual, threw in their emblematic tokens, and consigning "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," proceeded to shut forever from mortal vision the body of the distinguished dead. This being done the hands of lovely woman bestrewed the grave of the noble gentleman, the chivalrous and pure and Christian warrior, with garlands of evergreen and *immortelles*—fit emblems of the undying love and esteem with which the memory of Robert E. Rodes will ever be cherished by his bereaved countrymen.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. [No. 147.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 12th, at 10 o'clock:

7 Hogsheads of prime Leaf Tobacco,
6 kegs pure White Lead,
2 Sewing Machines,
6 bbls. Soft Soap,

A lot of Clothing, consisting of Ladies Silk Dresses, and under clothing, Men's Drawers, Shirts, Coats and Pants, &c.,

1 Negro Boy, 21 years old, a good Shoe maker, and sundry and divers things too tedious to mention.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Oc ober 10, 1864. 146—2t.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached Shirting,
White Jaconet, Checked Jaconet,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets,
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White and Black Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Stationery, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

S. MENSEL & WARE.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1864. 144—6t.

WANTED!

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by a young lady. English, French and Music taught. References exchanged. Address

Miss M., box 146,
Charlotte, N. C.

Oct 10, 1846. 146—2t*.

PIANO! PIANO!!

WE HAVE CONSIGNED TO US ANOTHER Piano.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—2t.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22, 1864—131—d2w President.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely, he is about 25 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, Another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.

For terms address

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.

Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 30th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, consisting of Surgeon E. A CRUDUP and Surgeon ——, will meet in the town of Statesville on the 10th October; at Taylorsville, in Alexander county, on the 12th; at Wilkesboro' on the 14th; at Morganton on the 18th, and at Lenoir on the 20th, for the purpose of Examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
140—12t. Surgeon General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 283, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. C.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	20 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	28 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	40 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H F Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28		Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Bac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,		
32		Chas W Knight,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,	David G Cowan,	Jos B Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas F Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	R J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Grattan Thos,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 43d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 35th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES.

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. E. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	—Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas Wilde, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert B Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

THE SITUATION for some days has been decidedly cheering. The next thirty days will, perhaps, end the campaign and determine peradventure the fate of the Confederacy. We do not mean that whatever may occur within that period will of itself close the war, but we apprehend that the results of the next thirty days will go very far towards enabling us to determine with some degree of probability the ultimate results.

The aspect of affairs in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, is hopeful. The activity of Forrest, Wheeler and Gen. Hood will, we trust, clear up the fog entirely from that quarter, and drive Sherman across the Ohio or crush him. The tone of public feeling in Georgia is improving, and if her people will rally to the rescue, we look for glorious results. The appointment of Gen. Beauregard we believe gives general satisfaction.

In Virginia there is nothing to discourage us.—Gen. Lee's army is full of confidence. The large numbers of Grant's army seem not to affect them. Their past successes, their reliance upon Gen. Lee and the favor of Divine Providence, braces them up to the firm resolve to conquor or die.

Let the absentees from the army and every man who can render service at this hour, flock to the standard of their country. Let the language of encouragement and material aid be afforded to them in the hour of need, and we may look for the most happy termination of the contest.

WE PUBLISH to-day, the noble letter of Senator Johnson of Georgia, on the proposed peace measures of the South. A very cursory examination of it strikes us as being a complete answer to the propositions which have been made at different times, and from various sources, to settle our difficulties by negotiations, prior to our obtaining such advantages in the contest, as will give us the vantage ground in making a settlement.

There is but one voice in the South in regard to peace. All desire it. Our people have desired nothing else. Yet having accepted the war as a *dernier resort* and as the only means of preserving our rights and securing an honorable peace, but few are willing to jeopard these rights by the adoption of measures which might in the hour of misfortune bring on a settlement dishonorable and crushing to the Confederacy. That the war must be terminated—settled by negotiation ultimately, is a truism. Fighting cannot effect a settlement but upon the success of our arms must depend favorable results to us in negotiation. Mr. Johnson is right in the position that we have done what we could in the present position of affairs to hasten a peace. What we have done and said is an encouragement to the peace party North—perhaps, the most effective way just now, added to the force of our arms, to give an impetus to the disposition to peace.

GOLD IS STILL in the ascendant in the Confederacy. Maugre the astuteness and financial ability of Mr. Trenholm, gold and silver, the only real standards of value, are rising, constantly pressing up the prices of all articles of prime necessity, and they depressing the paper issues of the government.

We shall look with intense interest for the report of the new Secretary of the Treasury to the next session of Congress. Upon the wisdom of his suggestions and the action of Congress will depend the future weal or woe of our financial interests if, indeed, they are not beyond remedy. The past legislation of that body has only served to make bad worse, and to force upon the country a state of things unprecedented in the history of any war in late years. Every movement to better the currency has lessened its value, because of the manifest desire on the part of the Congress to force the laws of trade into an unnatural channel.

Whatever may be the future legislation of that body upon this subject, it must be apparent to every one, that no improvement can be effected, until public confidence is restored in the ability and fixed purpose of the government to pay to the last dollar all its pledges in whatever form, at a given time.—The rates of interest paid by the government must be made uniform, and its currency convertible into gold or silver or other articles of fixed value, on much better terms than now. Until this is done, or something akin to it, we can look for little improvement.

THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL, by Mr. F. I. Wilson of this city, has just been issued from the *Standard* press. It is a very brief, and as far as the author had the means of making it so, a truthful history of this first of the battles of *this* revolution. We regret that the facts and documents at his disposal did not allow a more full account, though a battle of such brief duration could afford but little matter for extended notice. The share which North Carolina bore in that brilliant affair covered its first regiment with glory, but it was only the preface to the full volume of the heroic deeds, and gallant conduct of our brave boys on every battle field in Virginia since the beginning of the war.

FROST.—We had quite a frost in this section on Monday morning—the first of the season—as the potatoe vines and other tender plants give abundant evidence. After such a protracted warm season as we have had, to be met early in the morning with such decided evidence of the approach of winter, makes one shug his shoulders haul on his overcoat, and cast about in his mind in regard to practical preparations for the stern realities of winter.

THE REVOCATION of the order directing details from persons in the Conscript age, is a very important movement, and will cause much uneasiness. Unfortunately the order is not sufficiently explicit to enable our readers to understand it fully. The following remarks from the Lynchburg *Virginian* may serve to throw some light upon it:

This order seems to be sweeping in its character, yet it is not without ambiguity. The first paragraph revokes all details heretofore granted under authority of the Secretary of War to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and orders the prompt assembling of all such persons at camps of instruction—with the annexed proviso, that—"men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employments until their details shall be revised."

This is rather indefinite. Who is embraced in this exception and who is excluded? There are very few men detailed who by liberal construction may not be said to be included in the above class. Farmers, for instance, are employed in "providing indispensable supplies for the army," and yet if farmers are not to be taken the revocation is a farce.

The second paragraph provides that "Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days,' forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, especially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army."

The third paragraph orders that "all persons called out by this Order, who claim exemptions on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, *after their arrival at the Camps of instruction.*'

We suppose that whatever is uncertain and ambiguous in this order, will be explained by private instructions to enrolling officers. Yet it is a pity that the documents issuing from the Adjutant General's Office are not always of that clear, definite and positive character that cannot be misunderstood. If this order is rigidly enforced it will add materially to the strength of the armies. It may seem to bear hard on those affected by it, but better that than subjugation.

WE SHALL be pleased to hear from our friend in the 7th Regiment often.

SWEET POTATOES.—A farmer, who has much success in keeping sweet potatoes, writes to us as follows:

I prefer letting them remain in the ground until the vines are killed (I do not mean the leaves) by the frost; and as soon as the vines are killed, dig the potatoes, sorting the bruised and cut ones to themselves for immediate use. The good ones I place in a bank, which we make, having the ground thrown up first and leveled and a good portion of litter spread over it to keep them from being affected by the moister of the earth; wheat straw will do, pine straw is better. 50, 75, or 100 bushels of potatoes may then be piled on, not having been sunned any more than can be helped, and covered with straw to the thickness of a foot or two, an additional layer of corn stalks or pine bark and potatoe vines to hold the dirt on, and dirt piled on in abundance and protected from rain and other casualties, having a ditch to convey the water away so as not to stand around them. If you have the luck that I have had, your potatoes will be sound and good when you go to examine them; if not until March or April.

Perhaps I should give the reason for putting them away so close and tight; it is on the same principle as fruit is kept in airtight cans, to prevent the action of the atmosphere on them. We know a post set in the ground will decay near the top of the earth while it is perfectly sound below. The abundance of straw is necessary to prevent the moisture from the potatoes falling back on them, which will cause them to spoil very quick.—*Roanoke Crescent.*

We deeply regret to announce the death of John H. Peebles, Esq., of Kinston, which took place about 3 o'clock last Wednesday evening in one of the rooms of his own house. His wife and children having gone out on a visit, there was no one at home but a servant girl and the deceased when the sad event occurred.

When Mrs. P. went out, she left her husband preparing to go off on a shooting excursion. The servant girl states that he went out into the yard with the gun on his shoulder, but, suddenly returning, went into his room, when she instantly heard the report of the gun and the fall of the unfortunate man. She gave the alarm, but his neighbors, on entering the room, found that the lamented Peebles was no more. The top of his head was entirely blown off; and we are informed that large pieces of his skull were scattered around the room.

On examining the gun, which was a double barrel it was found that one of the barrels contained only a charge of powder, from which it is suggested, that he had put both loads of shot into the same barrel, and that discovering his mistake, he was in the act of certifying it when the dreadful catastrophe happened.—*State Journal.*

Governor Milton, of Florida, in a recent proclamation, speaks as follows: "Many sorely contested battles have yet to be fought. We may have to submit to occasional reverses, and our prospects become gloomy, but let none despair; let each act well his part. We will triumph. The Confederate States will achieve their independence, secure the enjoyment of civil liberty, and occupy a distinguished position among civilized nations. To assist in the accomplishment of these noble ends, Florida, having entire confidence in the Administrations of the Government of the Confederate States, will cordially support it, and co operate promptly and fearlessly with her sister States."

RELEASE OF OUR PRISONERS AT CAMP CHASE.—Passengers from the front of our army in East Tennessee, who arrived in Bristol Wednesday night, informed the *Gazette* that a copy of Brownlow's paper of Saturday last, the 24th September, "had been taken by our scouts, in which it is said that the Copperheads of Ohio had released our prisoners at Camp Chase, 8,500 in number, and armed them, and that great excitement prevailed throughout Ohio on account thereof." The version of this affair as given by other Yankee papers is that the prisoners overpowered the guard and thus escaped.

A CONFEDERATE WAR STEAMER.—Liverpool dates of the 10th say a large swift steamer, bearing the Confederate flag pierced for forty guns, and with a crew of three hundred men, supposed to be commanded by Semms, had entered Bremerhaven.

The Queen had issued an order forbidding any war vessel, belonging either to the North or South, to enter or remain in any English port for dismantlement or sale.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TO BE REMOVED.—We understand that orders have been issued directing the removal of all the prisoners of war from this place, to Salisbury, N. C., so soon as arrangements can be made at the latter place to receive them. The object of removing them propably is to get the buildings which they now occupy for hospital purposes.—*Danville Register.*

Brown, better known as A. Ward, showman, says: "If I am drafted I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under."

For the Conservative.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN THE TRENCHES, October 8th, 1864.

Editors of Conservative:—Last Friday, 30th inst., witnessed another of those short but severe sanguinary encounters with the enemy that the present campaign has been so prolific in, and of which Lane's Brigade is always in the "fore front."

That this Brigade, "renowned in bloody deeds," whose patriotic breasts have been exposed to the deadly minnie and destructive shell, from Newbern to the last fight in defence of Petersburg, may not be lost sight of, I propose to give a short account of the prominent part it enacted in the battle of Jones' Farm, begging leave to notice particularly the "glorious old Seventh," to which veteran corps I have the honor to belong.

We started from the trenches one mile and a half to the right of Petersburg and the Weldon road, about 1 P. M., and in the direction of Jones' Farm. About 3 P. M. we found the enemy, who had captured our works from the cavalry, in the morning, and advanced three lines of battle in front of them a considerable distance.

A line was formed, sharpshooters deployed to the front, and, rending the air with that demoniacal "Tar Heel" yell, so terrifying and discordant to Yankee ears, the boys charged for two and a half miles, driving the "indigo abdomens," like "mists before the morning sun," before us and only leaving his dead and dying to mark the bloody track of their flying columns and our relentless pursuit.

Night threw her sable mantle over friend and foe and deprived us of the fruits that a few more hours of daylight would have given, at the same time saving the enemy from a more terrible punishment that he so richly deserved. Never, in a long experience, have I seen Yankees fight less or run more prettily.

En passant, I must pause to drop a "tear o'er the bier" of our heroes who fell;—none among whom is more lamented than Lieut. J. R. Pearson, who commanded the corps of sharpshooters of the 7th N. C. T., and was killed while gallantly charging at the head of his men. His career was meteoric, "short but brilliant," as he only joined the 7th one short year ago, yet his bravery had already won for him the admiration, and his social, obliging disposition and gentlemanly deportment, the love of his brother officers. He only adds another name to the bright list of victims who have poured out their blood on our country's sacrificial alter!

"Nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave!"

Our victory was far from a bloodless one however. The 7th lost forty five (45) in killed and wounded, and the loss of officers was disproportionately large. Of thirteen line officers carried in, five were badly wounded and one killed.

I am glad to tell the friends of the wounded that they met with the earliest and every possible attention at the hands of our efficient medical officers, Doctors W. M. Campbell and J. R. Fraley. The Brigade was commanded by Gen. Lane, and the 7th Regiment by Lieut. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson.

We fell back at 9 P. M., to a more eligible position, and rested until next morning, when we received orders to advance, but our sharpshooters deprived us of the pleasure (?) of again administering "unmitigated thunder" to the insolent foe, by frightening the line of battle from the breastworks he had hastily thrown up during the night. We had no sooner occupied the works than a most murderous fire of solid shot, shell, grape and canister was opened upon us from the main work, and came tearing and crashing through the slender embankment, knocking fragments of rails high in the air and almost burying us alive. How very kind and considerate to kill us and perform the rites of sepulture at the same time! An incessant rain set in and there we crouched within 300 yards of the battery, and every time a man dared to raise his head, death was the penalty of his temerity. Drenched to the skin and cramped to such a degree that a man could'nt tell his own leg from another man's, we waited for night to relieve us from our intolerable position. What a mistake has always been made with regard to the longest day in the year, when it has been fully demonstrated to Lane's Brigade that the 1st October is by many hours the longest!

"Tar Heels" are now, as ever, ready to meet the foe, and preserve their well earned reputation of charging even to "death's door."

CACOETHES SCRIBENDI.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE FIGHT AT SALTVILLE.

We have some particulars from a reliable source, of the recent engagement at the Salt Works. The following are the

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Robt. H. Smith's Batallion, composed of Reserves from Smyth, Russell, Washington and Scott counties.

Killed, 13; wounded, 51; missing, (prisoners,) 21.

Col. Rob't T Preston's Battalion, from Montgomery, Pulaski, ect.

Killed, 2, wounded, 5.

Col. Kent's Command of Reserves and details, from Wythe, Carroll, ect.

Killed, 8; wounded, 15.

Of the 10th Kentucky, 5th Georgia and 8th Tennessee cavalry, the number of wounded at the Hospital at Saltville were 39.

The Reserves and details from Roanoke, Bedford, Botetourt and Craig were not in the engagement, being sent to guard passes in the mountains.

All the wounded were sent to Emory and Henry College, excepting those allowed to go to their homes.

A good many men slightly wounded, were sent home from the field, and are not included in the above. Smith's battalion of Reserves being in an exposed position, suffered most.

The men fought like veterans, and were highly complimented by the General commanding. The odium, hitherto attached to reserves and detail forces removed now, since all have acted so gallantly, and as one of the Yankee wounded remarked in the hospitals, "if your militia fight so well and stand so staunchly, I do not want to meet your regulars." This is compliment enough for our brave men who acted so nobly.

The enemy advanced through Thompson's Gap, and retreated by the same route.

YANKEES KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Yankees, in their retreat, left their dead and wounded on the field. We took no prisoners.

Killed, (Yankee whites)	106.
Negroes,	150
Wounded, (whites)	80
Negroes,	6

The above are all the wounded that were brought to the hospital at Saltville and were sent to Emory and Henry Hospital. The Yankees carried off all the wounded that would bear transportation.

General Hanson, from Kentucky, who is severely (mortally) wounded and in our hands, said we killed and wounded about one thousand. Gen. Hanson is a brother of Gen. Roger Hanson, of the Confederate army, killed in one of the Tennessee battles.

The Yankees wounded say their commanders told them they would encounter only raw militia, who would run without offering any serious opposition.

BENDING A TREE.—Some years ago, a gentleman in one of our Southern States had a wild, reckless son. He had long passed the age when the rod is deemed necessary to insure obedience; but one day, after some great offence, the father resolved to whip him. The youth submitted, but after receiving the chastisement, quietly turned to the parent and pointing to a small tree near the door, said, "Father, I wish you would bend that tree for me." Surprised, the father answered, "Why, what do you mean?" "Can you do it?" "No, of course not." "You could do it once—and so it is with me; there has been a time when you could have bent me at your will; it is too late now."

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON TO SEVERAL GENTLEMEN IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

SANDY GROVE, NEAR BARTOW P. O., GA.,
September 25, 1864.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 14th inst., was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object which it proposes—"the inauguration of a peace movement in the South." I long for peace as ardently as "the hart pants for the cooling water brook." I agree with you, that "this unnatural strife cannot be terminated by arms." The pen, not the sword, must, at last, solve our difficulties, and the sooner the controversy can be transferred from the field of battle to the forum of rational and honorable negotiation, the better it will be for both governments. I agree with you, that the peace movements at the North should be encouraged at the South. To this end, we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us, on honorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace and readiness for negotiation from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Legislative resolves, and Congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation? Gladly would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would lead to the result so earnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so urgently demanded by the interests of both sections. Our military situation would seem to forbid even the attempt. The capture of Atlanta and Richmond is regarded by the authorities of the United States, as all that is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and General Grant says the early capture of Richmond is certain, beyond a doubt. What, under the circumstances, would be the probable effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it conciliate the North? Would it inspire the government of the United States with a sense of justice, or forbearance, or magnanimity? So far from this, it would be construed into intimidation on our part, and it would stimulate and intensify the spirit of the North. It would be regarded as our confession of overthrow, and the premonitory symptom of our readiness to sue for mercy on the bended knees of unconditional surrender.

In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the Northern Government, it is very certain that there can be no peace, upon any honorable terms, so long as its present rulers are in power. The President of the United States has proclaimed emancipation, and his determination to enforce it by the sword. He has announced, in advance of any formal offer of negotiation on our part, that he will not treat with rebels (as he is pleased to call the people of the Confederate States) except upon the condition that we lay down our arms, abandon slavery, and return to the Union. He will then grant such terms as may be compatible with his sense of justice, liberty and magnanimity. So long, therefore, as its present rulers are in power, and this policy shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the Government of the United States, which will not bring upon us confiscation, social disorganization, poverty, degradation, and intolerable dishonor. What worse would be our doom if subjugated by military power? Suljugation is no worse than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our honor.

If the people of the United States will change their rulers; if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation; if they will return to a practical recognition of the true principles which underlie the whole structure of American governments, organized to secure and maintain constitutional liberty, the door will soon be opened for an honorable and lasting peace. Peace, upon any other terms, involves the loss of liberty, because it will be the result of force—not of choice and compact between co-equal and sovereign States. Peace, upon any other terms, means despotism, enthroned in empire—not republicanism founded upon "the consent of the governed" and organized "in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." This is the kind of peace which the United States now propose to enforce upon the people of the Confederate States—the peace of death, to constitutional liberty—the stagnant peace of despotism—the peace which chains and prison bars impose.

I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For although the Chicago platform falls below the great occasion and the nominee still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proven a failure. They declare, that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot, by the present Executive of the United States. Their success will bring a change of administration and, with that, a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties, face to face, in their arena of reason and consultation. Then and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties the principle involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence, that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations.

In their long cherished devotion to the Union of the States—a sentiment which challenges my respect—the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into two grave and capital errors. On the one hand, they attach an undue importance to the mere fact or form of Union, ignoring the principles and objects of the Union, and forgetting that it ceases to be valuable when it fails to secure that object and maintain those principles. On the other hand, they think, that the States of the Confederacy have separated from the United States, in contempt of that Union, in a wanton disposition to insult its flag and to destroy the Government of which it is the emblem. Both opinions are wrong. The old Union was an organization of States. But it was more; it was such an organization, founded upon great principles, in order to give the most efficient security for the maintenance of those very same principles. These principles are the sovereignty of the States; the right of the people to govern themselves; the right of each State to regulate its own domestic affairs, to establish its own municipal institutions, to organize its own system of labor and to pursue its own career of enterprise, subject to no restrictions except such as are expressed in the Federal Constitution. On these the Union was based, and constituted the solemn guarantee of all, that each State should be protected in their undisturbed enjoyment.

When it failed to do this; or what is worse, when its government passed into the administration of those whose avowed policy and measures must lead to the overthrow of those principles, it was virtually at an end, and, in their opinin, ceased to be valuable to the people of the Confederate States. Hence, secession was not resorted to merely to throw off the Union. Our people loved the Union and honored its once glorious flag, for the rich memories that clustered around it. They left it with reluctance and regret to which history will scarcely do justice. They were, as they are now, wedded to the principles on which the Union was founded; they separated from it but to vindicate and maintain them. Whether they acted wisely or unwisely must be left to the impartial arbitrament of time and coming events. But no people were ever prompted to so momentous a step, by loftier devotion to constitutional liberty. For this we are denounced as rebels against the Government of the United States, and threatened with the bloody doom of traitors; our country is invaded, our homes desolated and our people slain by hostile armies. We are told, that we must be conquered or exterminated. The North is fighting to maintain the mere fact or form of Union, by force. We are defending ourselves, to preserve the great principles which lay at the foundation of the Union. If we be rebels against the one, if disposed to bandy epithets, we might reply that they who advocate and wage this war against us, are traitors to the other. If there is wrong on either or both sides, let impartial history decide who are the greater sinners. This is the naked truth.

When thus viewed, how cruel and unnatural is this war! Why should the North fight us? Especially why should the thousands of professed constitutional men of the North lend their countenance and aid to our subjugation? We are struggling for principles which should be as dear to them as they are to us. Do they not see, that our overthrow will be the downfall of constitutional liberty—fatal to their freedom as well as ours—the inauguration of an irresponsible and unlimited despotism? Correct ideas are slow in their progress of leavening the mass of mind; truth is ever trampled upon, when passion gains sway. But the ultimate prevalence of the one, and the ascendancy of the other is only a question of time and their end, peace. The light already begins to break in upon the thinking, and better portion of the Northern people.—They begin to see that this war is not waged to restore the Union, in good faith—the Union, by avowing impossible and degrading terms of peace, or to convert it into a despotism by subjugating the South. Hence, the Chicago movement. Hence the note of discontent that is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. God opened the light, that the people of the North may understand the position which we occupy, and discern the volcano that threatens to engulf their liberty. Then they will consider negotiations not only politically but absolutely necessary. Then peace will come, predicated upon these principles so essential to both governments and all our strifes and difficulties solved in conformity to the best interest of the parties.

In view of our position, permit me to repeat, I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be understood, however, as standing on any point of etiquette, as to who should take the initiative—I have no such feeling. All I mean to say is, that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government, any advance on our part is already rejected, before made, and that we cannot make any upon the conditions announced by its President. I would not hesitate to take the initiative if there was the least hope of a favorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should pass into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and indicate a desire for negotiation, I would, if need be, have our Government propose it—certainly, accept the offer of it, if tendered by the Federal authorities. Such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such I am satisfied is the sentiment of the Confederate States. He has avowed it on every occasion which required him to allude to the subject. The North can have peace at any moment. All that they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us; or if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties. We are willing—always have been willing. But as long as they fight us, the war must continue. For what can we do, but defend? We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.

Are our people prepared for peace upon those terms? It is an insult to ask the question unless indeed, we suppose contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true, than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln, that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self government."

So long as the people will keep this great truth in view and obey the inspiration which it should kindle in the breast of freemen, they cannot be conquered. They may have their land desolated, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned and sacked, but subjugated they never can be. We cannot have peace so long as the present rulers of the United States are in power. We may not, even if the Chicago movement should be successful. But let us not and hope for the change and for peace. If it come not then we must rely upon the omnipotence of truth and right, and the judicious economy and the use of the means which God has given us.

Patience, fortitude, and courage, hope and faith are as much elements of heroic patriotism as they are of Christian perfection. It is indispensable to cherish them with untiring devotion, as the only condition on which liberty can be gained or preserved. Her christening, from the beginning, was the baptism of blood. She requires her votaries to lock arms and shields around her altar, resolved to die freemen, rather than live slaves. If this be the spirit of the people, ultimate success will be the reward for their sufferings and sacrifices. For their encouragement, history is replete with examples, of which, none is more striking or more inspiring than that of the revolution of 1776. Then let there be no desponding—no relaxation of effort and energy—no abatement of courage and heroic resolve.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON.

DIED,

In this City, on Sunday night, the 9th inst., Mrs. Jane Dickie, said to be the widow of Leander Dickie, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Her former home is said to be Wytheville, Va., but was living in Atlanta, Ga., at the time of its evacuation by our troops. From thence she went to Wilmington, and thence to this place, where she had been living a few weeks prior to her death. She leaves two sons, one nine and the other four years old. The children are objects of charity.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—tf.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tm1.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Confederate copy till meeting of Legislature.

SALT AT AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 17th instant:

50 Sacks pure Virginia Salt.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

October 11, 1864. 147—2w.

A Residence in Greensboro', N. C., for Sale.

CONTAINING FOUR LARGE ROOMS, with two basement rooms, a wooden house, new, good kitchen, office, smoke house and garden, and a fine well of water, on a very elevated situation. Address

R. SCOTT,
Greensboro', N. C.

October 7, 1864 145—3t.

A WHITE BOY, 11 YEARS OLD, WITHOUT FATHER or mother, wishes a home, and regular employment. For particulars apply at this office.

September 30th, 1864. 139—tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATRIX UPON the Estate of Wm. G. Strickland, deceased, at August Sessions of Wake County Court, this is to notify all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and arrange the same, and those having claims must present them within the time pres ribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Rufus J. Ivey is my agent to settle the estate.

SOPHIA A. STRICKLAND,
August 27th, 1864—w6t. Administratrix.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE COL. JONATHAN HORTON as a candidate for the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Yadkin and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer.

October 4th, 1864. 142—w1.